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PERIODICALS

American Journal of Physical Anthropology

July-September, 1934. Vol. XIX, No. 2.—Gardner and MacAdam discuss the colorimetric analysis of hair colour by using a spectroscope to analyse the reflected light. Their paper describes methods rather than results, and they do not seem to be aware of similar methods applied to the study of skin colour by Shaxby. Several papers give accounts of minor anatomical differences between various races of man, especially whites and blacks.

Bean discusses the head measurements of Old Virginians, and introduces a rapid survey of the cephalic index among many races the world over, with special reference to the differences in cephalic index between women and men. He verifies the established conclusion that women have a slightly higher cephalic index than men, largely as a result of the relative shortness of their heads. He also discusses somewhat briefly the changes in cephalic index during growth, but does this on the basis of averages of comparatively small groups. There is no case in which he follows the growth of particular individuals. None the less he finds, as did Miss Fleming in this country, that very frequently the cephalic index decreases as boys grow up, in view of the marked lengthening which comes on during the later phases of growth.

Goldstein gives an account of the racial characters of the Comanches, a broad-headed group with the head low, and characters that relate them to the Apache, though in language their affinities lie elsewhere.

H. J. FLEURE.

Character and Personality

September, 1934. Vol. III, No. 1.—*A British Pair of Identical Twins Reared Apart.*—By R. Saudek.—This pair, which is the first so far traced in this country, submitted to a very thorough investigation by physical, psychometric and graphological methods. The results gain in value, moreover, by being compared with those of another, younger, brother. Though the finger-prints of the twins did not correspond very closely, yet the palm markings (of which photographs are given) were strikingly similar. The author suggests that the latter criterion may be the most reliable for establishing twin identity. Stanford-Binet and Otis intelligence tests both yielded I.Q.s which are closer than is usual among identical twins reared apart; but there were differences in the temperamental aspects of their performances, such as speed and accuracy. The personality tests (Allport A-S, Neymann-Kohlstedt Introversion, Bernreuter Self-sufficiency, Pressey X-O, and Rorschach Inkblots) revealed rather consistent and marked differences, though

the other brother was more different still. Some of the tests gave almost identical quantitative results, and yet showed significant differences when constituent items were considered qualitatively. The less objective methods—the inkblots and handwriting analyses—generally confirm and amplify the findings, and indicate more subtle differences than the crude test scores. In spite of the uncertainties attendant on all methods of diagnosis, the author seems to be justified in his conclusion that temperament and personality traits show somewhat greater similarities among identical twins than among siblings, but that they are much more affected by upbringing than are intellectual capacities.

This number contains three further studies of temperament. R. B. Cattell set out to find whether pairs of friends show similar temperamental characteristics, and whether enemies are temperamentally unlike. He applied tests of "perseveration" and of "fluency of association" to 62 mutually acquainted students, and obtained ratings on their character qualities. On the whole the numerical results fail to confirm the above suppositions. But definite differences were found between all the friends and all the enemies, and between those who were generally popular or unpopular in the group. The former were higher in "will-character" qualities and lower in "perseveration."

Omwake, Dexter, and Lewis measured various physiological factors (basal metabolism, blood pressure, pulse, etc.) in 92 college students and correlated them with scores on intelligence and personality tests (the Bernreuter Inventory). As might be expected, most of the coefficients were small and unreliable, though there was a slight tendency for low pulse-rate to go with self-sufficiency, dominance, and extroversion. In another group of 40 students, those rated as "peppy" had a higher average basal metabolism than those rated as "calm."

Cantril and Rand offer a definite and objective proof of the superiority of graphologists' judgments of handwriting to the judgments of non-graphologists. Specimens of writing were obtained from six persons whose dominant interests or values were—respectively—theoretical, economic, æsthetic, social, political, and religious; (these general interests were measured by the Allport-Vernon *Study of Values* test). Twenty-six graphologists and 26 'laymen' tried to identify or match the scripts with the values of the writers. The laymen averaged only 1.1 out of 6 correct, which is scarcely superior to chance, whereas the graphologists guessed 3.8 correctly. The difference between these two results is many times greater than its standard error. The experiment should help to convince psychologists that graphologists really can tell something about personality from handwriting.

The Use of Primitive Material in the Study of Personality.—By M. Mead.—The author points out the great diversity, and the comparative simplicity, of primitive cultures; and urges the collection of data before these cultures disappear through contact with civilization. Such material would be of value to students of personality; Freud, for example, bases his theories largely on anthropological data which may be true of a few cultures, but which are certainly not true of the majority.

December, 1934, Vol. III, No. 2.—*Personalanalysis.* By A. A. Roback.—The title of this article is a term coined by the author to denote the delineation of an individual's personality and temperament by means of a chart, psychograph or profile. The abscissæ of such a chart consist of a list of all the fundamental traits or variables of personality; the ordinates represent the individual's standing with respect to each trait, plotted on a percentage scale. The advantage of this technique is that it portrays the total personality more systematically and more conveniently than the ordinary haphazard case-study or character sketch. But the obvious drawbacks are, first, how is one to select the most basic and representative traits out of the hundreds of available trait names (probably every investigator of personality would advocate a different list), and secondly, how is the individual's standing on any one trait, let alone twenty or more traits, to be determined reliably? Roback starts from an earlier psychograph devised by G. W. Allport, and expands it into a personalanalysis chart (which certainly appeals to the reviewer, who happens to be in sympathy with Allport's and Roback's theories of personality, but which would equally certainly be rejected by the majority of psychologists, who hold divers different views of personality). As regards the second difficulty—the author suggests that the individual's possession or lack of a trait should be determined from ratings by acquaintances, which should be supplemented by self-ratings, by objective test scores and by graphological findings; he seems to forget how frequently these different methods have been found to yield discordant results. Nevertheless, in spite of the reviewer's scepticism as to the acceptability of any particular chart, the article is a valuable contribution to an extremely difficult field of investigation in that it draws attention to the necessity for a logical and systematic theory of human temperament and personality which must be developed before we can hope to describe an individual adequately, or diagnose and measure his separate personality variables effectively.

On the Nature of Spearman's General Factor. By W. McDougall.—The author recalls that Spearman has never definitely committed himself to any single interpretation of the psychological nature of

g (the general factor which has been established in all cognitive abilities), though the view that g is the quantity of "mental energy" is most favoured. He strongly supports the concept of psychophysical energy, and proposes to identify g with "the power of the individual to concentrate his available energy upon the task in hand." Though one doubts whether Spearman's cognitive energy and the conational energy of McDougall are the same in anything but name, yet it would be interesting to hear Professor Spearman's response to this attempt at bridging the gap between hormic psychology and the two-factor theory.

Two articles, by W. Brown and J. B. Rhine, are concerned with psychological and scientific approaches to the phenomena of the mediumistic trance and clairvoyance. The "News and Notes" section contains accounts of papers of psychodiagnostic interest given at the International Anthropological Congress and the B.A.A.S. meetings held in 1934.

P. E. VERNON.

Journal of the American Statistical Association

September, 1934. Vol. XXIX, No. 187.—Interesting data on the differential birth-rate in the United States of America is supplied in a short communication by S. A. Stouffer on *The Fertility of Families on Relief*. The families were compared with a random sample of an equal number of families not on relief, in each of the seventy-two categories into which they were divided. Thus among the clerical workers there were on relief 206 catholic and 262 non-catholic families applying for relief between the given dates in Milwaukee. These are compared with equal numbers of families not on relief. The data include only confinements taking place at least nine months after the family went on relief. The table shows a comparison of the numbers of confinements per thousand months record.

It appears that

- (i) the number of confinements in all sub-groups was greater among the relief families than among those not on relief.
- (ii) The fertility of couples married by a catholic priest was higher in every case than that of couples not married by a catholic priest.

Among families receiving relief such differences may not be statistically significant, but are definitely significant in all groups not receiving relief. Further, the fertility of catholics not receiving relief is regularly lower than that of non-catholics in the corresponding group receiving relief.

Finally, as in other careful studies of differential fertility, the lowest fertility is in the clerical groups, the skilled workers are intermediate, and the semi-skilled and unskilled group have the highest fertility.

Occupational classification of husband and probable religion as indicated by officiator at marriage	Relief families	Non-relief families
	Number of confinements per 1,000 months exposure	Number of confinements per 1,000 months exposure
Clerical workers :		
" Catholic " ...	9.2	6.0
" Non-catholic " ...	8.3	5.9
Skilled workers :		
" Catholic " ...	9.4	8.4
" Non-catholic " ...	8.9	5.6
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers :		
" Catholic " ...	11.0	8.4
" Non-catholic " ...	10.9	6.6
Total ...	10.0	7.0

R. A. FISHER.

Population

November, 1934, Vol. 1, No. 3.—*Areas of Concentration of Population in the English-Speaking Countries.*—By Professor C. B. Fawcett.—The countries dealt with are Canada, U.S.A., Australia and Great Britain. In each case the proportion of the total population residing in the zones of concentration has increased in recent decades. In contrast with the migration of the nineteenth century the movement from relatively densely peopled areas to thinly peopled ones has been reversed. The changed character of migration is due to the mechanization of agriculture and associated crafts, to the increased productiveness of agriculture, the check to the growth of population and the gregariousness of mankind. The areas of concentration are distinguished neither by marked richness in minerals nor by agricultural fertility but by good natural and developed transport facilities.

The Polish Institute for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems. Research on Differential Fertility in Poland.—By Stefan Szulc.—The article opens with an account of the foundation and constitution of the Institute which acts as the Polish Section of the International Population Union. The Institute has at present very modest resources and has concentrated so far on the subject of research indicated in the subtitle. Further, for reasons of economy, inquiry has been limited to the number of children per marriage in a number of selected homogeneous groups of different types. A copy of the questionnaire is given. For dealing with the collected data, a special type of graph was used which shows the calendar year on one axis and the age of the woman on the other. This is an adaptation of a device already in use in mortality statistics and has proved most useful.

The results confirm existing statistical information as to the high fertility rate in certain rural areas, as to differential rates between classes, and as to the decline of urban fertility especially among certain social groups. A new fact brought out is that this decline affects the younger married women but little; it is mainly confined to the older age groups.

Though the groups were rather small for the purpose the relation between fertility and the duration of married life was investigated. The results show that fertility decreased with the duration of married life independently of the age factor; further that marriage under 19 is unfavourable to subsequent fertility besides being highly favourable to infant mortality. The results should at present be treated rather as hypotheses than as solutions. The investigations continue.

The Problems of Depopulation with special reference to British North Borneo.—By Professor Lindsay T. Ride.—A comparative study of tribes showing an increasing and decreasing population respectively. The data were collected on scientific expeditions in 1931 and 1932 organized for inquiry into other genetic and anthropological matters. In Borneo, depopulation is most marked in small and scattered communities. In such communities there is necessarily much inbreeding, which tends to increase unfavourable genetic factors. Malnutrition, disease and inbreeding are the proximate causes of depopulation, but they produce this effect by working on tribes not genetically equipped to react favourably to a new environment. Further inquiry as to the nature of the genetic difference which leads to differential adaptability is desirable.

Indices de Densité Économique de Population. Méthode de Calcul et Applications.—By Paul Simon.—The density of population as normally expressed by simple proportion of numbers to a given area is of little use in considering the question of over-population. For this an economic index is required which is defined as the geographic density divided by the index of production. The article discusses the possibilities of the formula and difficulties encountered in its application.

Socio-Biological Studies in the Balkans.—By Olive Lodge.—The article opens with a description of the social and economic life of the primitive villages in Yugoslavia which were the subject of inquiry. The inhabitants are organized in patriarchal households dependent for subsistence on agriculture. Children are desired as an economic and social asset, and a very high birth-rate accompanied by a high infant mortality rate prevails. Wife purchase survives in the remote villages but the dowry system prevails in and near the towns. The main object of the inquiry was the collection of family pedigrees. For this purpose the more remote villages were selected and the families chosen by random sample. Detailed tabulated results are given showing children per marriage and also infant and child mortality.

Census in Ancient China.—By Roswell S. Britton.—Deals with two censuses in two kingdoms of ancient China held in 788 B.C. and 589 B.C. respectively, the numerical results of which are not recorded. The object in each case was military and excited opposition in consequence. It seems probable, however, that this reasonable objection was reinforced by superstitious fear. The chroniclers mention population records for civil purposes with approval.

The Effect of Rural-Urban Migration upon Death-Rates.—By Harold F. Dorn.—The article deals with material discovered in a study of the differential rural-urban mortality in the State of Ohio, U.S.A., where there is a large migration from country to town areas. It was revealed by this study that the specific death-rate in early adult life is lower in urban than in rural areas, while at other age groups the reverse is true. This phenomenon has already been the subject of inquiry for other areas (England by Whelton and Hill; Italy by Livi). As in England, this investigation shows that the rural excess in early adult life is largely due to a higher death-rate from tuberculosis. At first sight a reasonable explanation appears to be a selective migration of the healthier adults, but the results of such selection would hardly be restricted to the early adult age groups. Detailed study reveals that the rural death-rate tends to be higher than the urban in cases where medical attention and institutional treatment are important, e.g. puerperal fever, infectious diseases of childhood, and accidents. The high rural rate for tuberculosis is therefore probably due to inferior medical care, which leads to early death, while the townsfolk are in many cases not cured but death is postponed; hence the higher death-rate at later age groups. The article is illustrated by a number of detailed tables.

Volkswachstum und Wirtschaft in ihren Allgemeinen Zusammenhängen.—By P. Mombert.—The author discusses the ways in which density and growth of population affect economic conditions. An increase of population is only one factor in the economic life of a nation, and the relationship between population and industrial life is not so much causal as functional and an increase in the former is only accompanied by an advance in the latter in favourable conditions. The increasing efficiency of industry in modern times has not been due to a rise in population but to technical causes. Many of the phenomena of economic life are now produced in a more conscious and controlled fashion than formerly with a consequent disturbance of organic relationships; thus, the post-war process of rationalization has no relation to the movement of population.

As to the possible future effects of a decreasing population in the civilized countries of the West, the author does not think that this will act as a check to economic progress.

M. C. BUER.

Sociologus

September, 1933, Vol. IX, No. 3.—*Die Verwandtschaft der sozialen und psychischen Bedingungen in England und Italien.*—By Gerhard Schmidt.—It is difficult to know if this article is meant seriously. It begins with an assertion that Shakespeare's understanding of Italy was beyond all doubt so extremely intimate that it proves a similarity of psychic structure in the people of England and Italy. This conception is developed in the rest of the article, which puts forward what purports to be evidence of close similarity between England and Italy in "psychic dualism," in geography and climate and their historical conditions. The evidence of these points of likeness is sometimes an incorrect statement, sometimes an arbitrary collection of odds and ends; where the climate and geography are under consideration it reads like plain nonsense. So irresponsible an essay might be appropriate in a feuilleton, if it were not for its obscure language and its seventy-eight footnotes: it is certainly odd to find it in a semi-scientific journal.

Die Persönlichkeit als Schlüssel zur Gesellschaftsforschung.—By Richard Thurnwald.—This paper is a survey of what none would deny as regards the work of sociology. Its theses are simple and now familiar. Personality is of the utmost importance if the factors of human group activity are to be studied. It is the product of constitutional potentiality and lifelong environment. Psychological studies will contribute much to our understanding of social phenomena. These and other accepted opinions are presented here in an article that is presumably intended for newcomers to the subject. The many difficulties in the way of smooth and complete interpretation along such lines are not considered.

Is Sociology too Scientific?—By George A. Lundberg.—This is an admirably forceful and lucid presentation of the case for an application of behaviourism to sociology. The exposition by Professor MacIver of an opposed view is discussed fairly with an establishment of many points of essential agreement: a brief comment by Professor MacIver is appended to the article. The argument is really one as to which methods are trustworthy; there is no limitation of the field of study, granted a reliable and appropriate method. Behaviourism as expounded here is clear and untrammelled except by the requirements of precision and verifiability; of its fruits one could feel sure that they were at least sound. Mr. Lundberg does not concede that they would be meagre. His final paragraph runs: "Science distinguishes between the verifiable results obtained by its tested methods and the vast domain of knowledge which does not have this definite and reliable character. In so doing it does not deny either the problems or the data represented by the vague, unformulated, incomplete, and, as yet, relatively intangible experience of the race. This represents its legitimate field

of inquiry. It is the measurement of such incommensurates and weighing of such imponderables of the past that constitute the history of the advancement of science." It is unnecessary to say that for him behaviourism is the scientific method of study in this field.

A. J. LEWIS.

The Journal of Juvenile Research

April, 1934. Vol. XVIII, No. 2.—*Is the Problem Boy a Weakling?*—By H. K. Moore.—A group of about 150 problem boys were given a series of tests in order to arrive at their abilities in regard to physique, school achievement, emotional stability, and attitudes. The author concludes that the average problem boy is probably below average in most athletic abilities, his educational age is lower than the mental age which is lower than the chronological age, and he seems to be less stable and emotionally balanced than the normal boy. He tends to be a weakling in one or more respects, but others with the same inferiorities or defects do not become serious social problems.

Is the Reformatory Reforming the Prisoner?—By Morris Gilmore Caldwell.—The author concludes, as the result of a research at the Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, that the institution is called upon to house approximately 1,500 more inmates than there is room for; that 50 per cent. of the inmates are feeble-minded, 35 per cent. border-line, and only 16 per cent. of average mentality or above. In these circumstances it is not surprising to find that in the author's view the reformatory is not preparing the prisoner for a useful life in society.

Intelligence Quotients of Juvenile Delinquents.—By K. H. Rogers and O. L. Austin.—The chronological ages of the group of 35-84 individuals here studied ranged from 9½ years to 16 years. The mental age ranged from 8½ years to 16½ years; 13.9 per cent. were deficient; 59.72 per cent. sub-normal; 24.52 per cent. normal, and 1.96 per cent. superior. The authors point out, however, that persons appearing before a Juvenile Court present a selected population, as there is a tendency for the brighter children, and for those of "the more well-to-do" families, to escape detention and apprehension for their delinquencies.

W. NORWOOD EAST.



PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- A Gyermek.* Vol. XXVI, Nos. 7-9. 1934.
- Asistencia.* September, 1934. Vol. 1, No. 2. Organo Oficial de la Beneficencia Publica en el Distrito Federal, Mexico.
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LIST OF EXCHANGES

- American Journal of Physical Anthropology.* Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- Annals of Eugenics.* Galton Laboratory, Cambridge University Press.
- Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung.* Art Institut Orell Fussli, Zürich, Switzerland.
- Archiv für Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-biologie.* J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich, Germany.
- Bibliographia Genetica.* Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.
- Biometrika.* Biometric Laboratory, University College, London, W.C.1.
- Birth Control News.* 108 Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1.
- Birth Control Review.* 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
- British Journal of Inebriety.* 19 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1.
- British Journal of Psychology, The.* 52 Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.1.
- Bulletin de la Société d'Etude des formes humaines.* Librairie LeGrand, 93 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.
- Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France,* c/o le Directeur de la Statistique de la France, 97 Quai d'Orsay, Paris, VIIe, France.
- Bulletin of British Library of Political Science.* London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2.
- Character and Personality.* Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum Street, W.C.1.
- Charity Organization Quarterly.* 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- Committee on Maternal Health.* Academy of Medicine Building, Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, New York City.
- Countryman, The.* Idbury, Kingham, Oxford.
- Czecho-Slovakia Eugenics Society.* Karlovo nám. c.21.III, Prague, II.
- Difesa Sociale.* Istituto Italiano d'Igiene, Previdenze ed Assistenza Sociale, Viz Marco Minghetti 17, Roma, Italy.
- Economia.* Palazzo Sciarra, Roma, Italy.
- Economic Journal.* 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.
- Educational Research Bulletin.* Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Eugenical News.* Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbour, Long Island, U.S.A.
- Family Endowment Chronicle.* Family Endowment Society, 52 Romney Street, S.W.1.
- Genealogist's Magazine.* Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.
- Genetica.* Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.
- Genetics.* Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
- Health and Empire.* British Social Hygiene Council, Carteret House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.
- Hereditas.* K.Universitets-Biblioteket, Lund, Sweden.
- Human Biology.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
- Journal of Comparative Legislation.* 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, U.S.A.
- Journal of Genetics.* Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
- Journal of Heredity, The.* American Genetic Society, 1918 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.
- Journal of Juvenile Research.* Claremont, California, U.S.A.
- Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.* 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.* 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2.
- Lancet, The.* 1 Bedford Street, W.C.2.
- Man.* Royal Anthropological Institute, 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C.2.
- Marriage Hygiene.* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay, India.
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